

Application No. 10/602,755
Art Unit 1713, Examiner Hu
Docket No. CL-1459 US DIV
October 20, 2005
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Remarks: General

A petition under 37 CFR §1.136 for a three-month extension of time to respond to the Examiner's action is enclosed, the fee for which should be charged to Deposit Account No. 04-1928 (E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company).

By Applicant's calculation, no fee is due by reason of this amendment to the claims. If any fee other than or in addition to the extension fee mentioned specifically above is required to authorize or obtain consideration of this response, please charge such fee to Deposit Account No. 04-1928.

Claims 4~8 and 13~15 are now active in the application. Applicant hereby requests reconsideration and further examination of the application in view of the reasons it has set forth below for allowance of the claims.

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Remarks: Detailed Action

I.

In Section 2, the Examiner has objected to the disclosure because of informality in respect of four specified items. The written description has been amended as suggested by the Examiner in respect of those items, and Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw this objection.

II.

In Section 3, the Examiner has objected to Claims 4, 13 and 16 because of informality in respect of the manner in which "n >= 1" is presented in the text. Claim 16 has been canceled. As Claims 4 and 13 have been amended in the manner as suggested by the Examiner, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw this objection.

III.

In Section 4, the Examiner has rejected Claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, with respect to the use of the expression "ca.". As shown in *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (G.&C. Merriam Co., Springfield MA, 1981) on pages 151 and 200 (copy attached), the expression "ca." is defined as an abbreviation for the word "circa", which in turn may be defined as "approximately". Claim 13 has therefore been amended to replace the expression "ca." with a suitable word having the same meaning, and, instead of "approximately", the word "about" has been chosen as being a word frequently used in claim drafting. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of Claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. §112.

IV.

In Section 7, the Examiner has rejected Claims 4-8 and 13-17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 98/31716 ("Drysdale") in view of WO 97/23448 ("Howells") and US 4,349,650 ("Krespan"). Claims 16 and 17 have been canceled.

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A.

With respect to Claims 4-8, Drysdale discloses grafting the specified monomer, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHR}^1\text{R}^2\text{R}^6\text{Y}$, to a polymer such as polyethylene, a polyether or an ethylene copolymer. Drysdale does not teach or suggest grafting the monomer to a polymer prepared from VF_2 (vinylidene fluoride).

Krespan discloses a variety of monomers, all of which are fluorinated on the alpha carbon, and none of which contain an acid or ionized end group. These monomers may, however, be copolymerized with VF_2 .

There would be no motivation for the artisan to replace the monomer utilized in the copolymers of Krespan with the monomer used for grafting in Drysdale because (1) the alpha carbon of the Krespan monomer is fluorinated whereas the alpha carbon of the Drysdale monomer is not; (2) the Drysdale monomers that would, in the Krespan copolymer, give Applicant's claimed polymers have an acid or ionized end group, and Krespan does not incorporate any such monomers in its system; and (3) Drysdale discloses the use of its specified monomer for the purpose of grafting it to a previously-prepared polymer rather than copolymerizing it with another monomer.

Howells does not add anything to overcome the deficiencies of the other two references in this regard because, while it does disclose a method of preparing (fluoroalkylsulfonyl) (fluorosulfonyl) imides and discloses that they may be polymerized, it does not teach or suggest VF_2 as a comonomer.

With respect to comment (1) above concerning the alpha carbon, the Examiner has alleged that $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-$ systems are equivalent to $\text{CF}_2=\text{CF}-$ systems, but Applicant respectfully submits that such equivalence is not recognized by the references discussed above.

B.

With respect to Claims 13-15, Drysdale does not teach or suggest a process such as claimed because all manipulations performed in Drysdale are performed on the sulfonyl fluoride end group after the monomer has been grafted to the base polymer (see, e.g., Examples 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10). In Krespan, similarly, such

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manipulations are performed after a copolymer has been prepared (see, *e.g.*, 11/64 to 12/11).

Moreover, there is no disclosure in either of those references of performing the step at a pH of less than about 12.

Howells does not add anything to overcome the deficiencies of the other two references in this regard because it is directed to the preparation of an imide from a sulfonyl fluoride rather than the acid or salt form thereof.

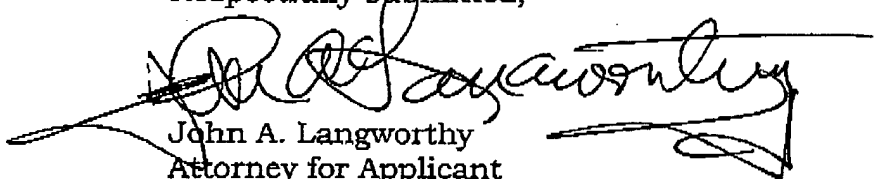
In view of these distinctions between the subject matter of Claims 4~8 and 13~15 and the references discussed above, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of those claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

V.

Applicant has reviewed the reference that has been made of record but is not relied on, and submits that it is of no greater pertinence to the claims than the references discussed in detail above.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant submits that all of the Examiner's objections and rejections have been properly traversed, and that the pending claims are in condition for allowance, request for which is hereby respectfully made.

Respectfully submitted,



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Appendix A
Marked-Up Version of
Original Form of Deleted Paragraphs,
Showing Changes Thereto from Which
Replacement Paragraphs Are Derived

Paragraph 001

Monomers of the formula



where $n \geq 1$ are disclosed in WO 9831716. $n=1-4$ compositions are explicitly disclosed in Chen et al, "Perfluoro and polyfluorosulfonic acids", Huaxue Xuebao (1982), 40(10), 904-12.

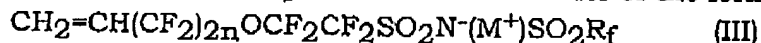
Paragraph 002

See for example, Ezzell et al. U.S. 4,940,525, wherein is used 25 wt % NaOH(aq) for 16 hours at 80-90°C; Banerjee et al. U.S. 5,672,438, wherein is used 25 wt % NaOH for 16 hours at 90°C, or, in the alternative, an aqueous solution of 6-20% alkali metal hydroxide and 5-40% polar organic liquid (e.g., DMSO) for 5 minutes at 50-100°C; Ezzell et al. U.S. 4,358,545 wherein is used 0.05N NaOH for 30 minutes for 50°C; Ezzell et al. U.S. 4,330,654, wherein is used 95% boiling ethanol for 30 minutes followed by addition of equal volume of 30% NaOH (aq) with heating continued for 1 hour; Marshall et al. EP 0345964 A1, wherein is used 32 wt % NaOH (aq) and methanol for 16 hours at 70°C, or, in the alternative, an aqueous solution of 11 wt % KOH and 30 wt % DMSO for 1 hour at 90°C; and, Barnes et al. U.S. 5,595,676, wherein is used 20 wt % NaOH (aq) for 17 hours at 90°C.

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Paragraph 003

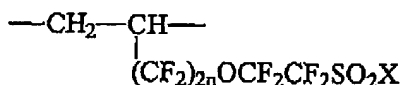
The present invention provides for a monomer of the formula



where $n \geq 1$, $n \geq 1$ and $\text{M}^+ = \text{H}^+$ or an alkali metal cation, and R_f is C1-4 perfluoroalkyl optionally substituted by one or more ether oxygens.

Paragraph 004

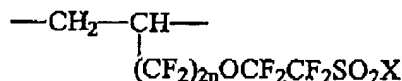
The present invention further provides for a polymer comprising monomer units of VF₂ and 1 to 40 mol % of ionic monomer units of the formula



where $n \geq 1$, $n \geq 1$, X is O-M^+ , or $\text{N}^-(\text{M}^+)\text{SO}_2\text{R}_f$ where M^+ is H^+ or an alkali metal cation and R_f is C1-4 perfluoroalkyl optionally substituted by one or more ether oxygens.

Paragraph 005

Further provided is a polymer comprising monomer units of ethylene, tetrafluoroethylene, and 4 to 20 mol % of functionalized monomer units of the formula



where $n \geq 1$, X is F, O-M^+ , or $\text{N}^-(\text{M}^+)\text{SO}_2\text{R}_f$ where M^+ is H^+ or an alkali metal cation and R_f is C1-4 perfluoroalkyl optionally substituted by one or more ether oxygens.

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Paragraph 006

Further provided is a process for forming a composition of the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CF}_2)_{2n}\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_3^-\text{M}^+$ where $n \geq 1$, M^+ is H^+ or an alkali metal cation, the process consisting essentially of contacting a composition represented by the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CF}_2)_{2n}\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{F}$ with weakly basic solution of an alkali metal salt or hydroxide in a polar solvent, the solution having a pH of less than ca. 12, at a temperature in the range of 0-50°C.

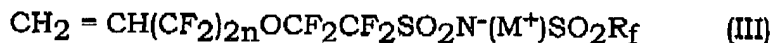
Paragraph 007

Further provided is a process for forming a composition of the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CF}_2)_{2n}\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{N}^-(\text{K}^+)\text{SO}_2\text{R}_f$ where $n \geq 1$, R_f is C1-4 perfluoroalkyl optionally substituted by one or more ether oxygens, the process consisting essentially of

- forming a 0.001-5 molar solution of $\text{R}_f\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2$ in an organic solvent;
- combining said solution with $\text{CH}(\text{CF}_2)_{2n}\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{F}$ and KF to form a mixture;
- heating said mixture to 50-180°C; and
- separating the product.

Paragraph 008

The present invention provides for a monomer represented by the formula

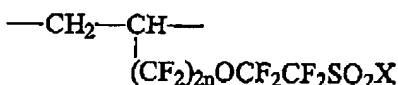


where $n \geq 1$ and $\text{M}^+ = \text{H}^+$ or an alkali metal cation, and R_f is C1-4 perfluoroalkyl optionally substituted by one or more ether oxygens. Preferably R_f is CF_3 , and M^+ is H^+ or Li^+ .

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Paragrpah 009

The composition of the polymer depends on the ratio of monomers. This was true for all three monomers. One of skill in the art will appreciate that specific reactivity ratios of monomers is determined by the particulars of monomer structure. Accordingly, the present invention provides for an ionomer comprising monomer units of VF₂ and 1 to 40 mol % of monomer units described by the formula



where $n \geq 1$, $n \leq 10$, X is O-M⁺, or N-(M⁺)SO₂R_f, where M⁺ is H⁺ or an alkali metal cation and R_f is C1-4 perfluoroalkyl optionally substituted by one or more ether oxygens. Preferably the concentration of ionic monomer units is 4-20 mol %, most preferably 6-16 mol %. Preferably X is N-(M⁺)SO₂R_f where M is lithium and R_f is CF₃.

Paragraph 010

In a preferred embodiment of the process of the invention, monomer (I) and the polymers of the invention formed from (I) are contacted at a temperature in the range of 50-180°C, preferably 70-120°C, with a 0.001-5.0 molar solution of CF₃SO₂NH₂ in an organic solvent in the presence of KF precharged to the reaction vessel to form the potassium imide form of (III) or the polymer formed therefrom. Suitable organic solvents include toluene, chlorobenzene, THF, and oligo ethers. Preferred is acetonitrile. Other ionic forms can be formed by contacting the potassium imide form with an alkali metal salt solution, such as LiCl in methanol, or an acid such as aqueous HCl.

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Paragraph 011

EXAMPLE 8

Copolymerization of $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{F}$ with
TFE

and ethylene in F113

A 240-mL stainless steel tube was charged with 100 mL of 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane (F113), 10 g of $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{F}$ and 0.8 g of Lupersol 11 and attached to a gas manifold. The tube was cooled in dry ice and the contents degassed by several cycles of evacuation and repressurization with nitrogen gas. After the final evacuation step, the tube was pressurized with 10 g of ethylene and 30 g of TFE. The tube was then sealed and heated to 60°C and held for 8 hours to effect polymerization. After completion of the polymerization, the unreacted ethylene and TFE were removed by venting and the white solid was washed with MeOH and dried in a partial vacuum oven at 80°C to give 47.0 g of polymer. IR(KBr): 1464 cm^{-1} (SO_2F). Elementary analysis of polymer indicated that polymer composition was 8.67 parts (CF_2CF_2) and 5.36 parts (CH_2CH_2) to 1 part ($\text{CH}_2\text{CHCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{F}$) on a molar basis, based on 37.0% of C, 3.12% of H, 52.3% of F and 2.73% of S. DSC showed that the polymer had T_m of 214°C. By TGA, 10% weight loss was 430°C by TGA in N_2 . A clear transparent and tough film was pressed by placing a sample of the polymer so formed between the platens of a hydraulic press and heated to 250°C with a ram force 20,000 lbs.

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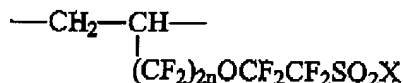
Appendix B

(i) Amendments
 in marked-up form to
 Claims 4 and 13, and

(ii) Status of all other claims

1 ~ 3. (canceled).

4. (currently amended) A polymer comprising monomer units of VF₂ and 1 to 40 mol % of ionic monomer units described by the formula



where $n \geq 1$, $n \leq 1$, X is O-M⁺, or N⁻(M⁺)SO₂R_f where M⁺ is H⁺ or an alkali metal cation and R_f is C1-4 perfluoroalkyl optionally substituted by one or more ether oxygens.

5. (original) The polymer of Claim 4 wherein the concentration of said ionic monomer units is 6 to 16 mol- %.

6. (original) The polymer of Claim 4 wherein X is N⁻(M⁺)SO₂R_f where M⁺ is H⁺ or an alkali metal cation and R_f is C1-4 perfluoroalkyl optionally substituted by one or more ether oxygens.

7. (original) The polymer of Claim 4 or 6 wherein M⁺ is H⁺ or Li⁺.

8. (original) The polymer of Claim 6 wherein R_f is CF₃, and n=1.

9 ~ 12. (canceled).

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13. (currently amended) A process for forming a composition of the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CF}_2)_{2n}\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_3^-\text{M}^+$ where $n \geq 1$, M^+ is H^+ or an alkali metal cation, the process consisting essentially of contacting a composition represented by the formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CF}_2)_{2n}\text{OCF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{SO}_2\text{F}$ with a weakly basic solution of an alkali metal salt or hydroxide in a polar solvent, the solution having a pH of less than ~~ea-~~about 12, at a temperature in the range of 0-50°C.

14. (original) The process of Claim 13 wherein the alkali metal salt or hydroxide is an alkali metal carbonate.

15. (original) The process of Claim 14 wherein the alkali metal carbonate is lithium carbonate.

16 - 17. (canceled).

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NO. 5211

P. 17



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Collegiate
Dictionary

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1: something new/never before in man

of loosely fitting shorts and a short-sleeved jacket

by the way *adv* : in passing; **INCIDENTALLY**
by virtue of *prep* : as a result of
by word *n* : **1** : a little traveled side road **2** : a secondary or little known aspect or field (meandering more and more in the fascinating ~ of learning — *Times Lit. Supp.*)
by word / word *n* : a proverbial saying; **PROVERB 2 a** : one that personifies a type **b** : one that is noteworthy or notorious **3** : **BUTTER 4** : a frequently used word or phrase
Byzantine / *ˈbɪz-ən-ṭi-n* *also* *-tɪn* *n* : a native or inhabitant of Byzantium
Byzantine *adj* : **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of the ancient city of Byzantium **2** : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of style of architecture developed in the Byzantine Empire esp. in the 5th and 6th centuries featuring the dome carried on pendentives over a square and incrustation with marble veneering and with colored mosaics on grounds of gold **3** : of or relating to the churches using a traditional Greek rite and subject to Eastern canon law **4** : **LAVYNTINE** (searching in the ~ complexity of the record for leads, defense, and, in the case of the Government lawyers, the means of a vigorous attack — *B. L. Collier*)
Byzantinist / *ˈbɪz-ən-tɪ-n-ɪst* *n* : a student of Byzantine culture

au out ch chin e less e easy g gut i trip l law
j joke ŋ sing o flow o raw ol coin th thin th this

→ yalou

circle 1b: AB diameter; C center; CD , CA , CB , radii; EXF arc on chord EF ; $EFKL$ (area) segment on chord EF ; ACD (area) sector; GH secant; TPM tangent at point P ; $EKFBDPA$ circumference

circled *v* circled; **circling** \-'k(ə)lɪŋ/ *v* 1: to enclose in or as if in a circle 2: to move or revolve around ~ *v* 1 a: to move in or as if in a circle b: to circulate 2: to describe or extend in a circle — **circlet** \-'k(ə)l-ət/ *n*

circle graph *n*: pie chart

circlet \-'k(ə)l-ət/ *n*: a little circle; esp: a circular ornament

1 circuit \-'k(ə)l-t/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. MF *circuitus*, fr. L *circulus* in pp. of *circumire*, *circire* to go around, fr. *circum-* + *ire* to go — more at issue] 1 a: a usu. circular line encompassing an area b: the space enclosed within such a line 2 a: a course around a periphery b: a circuitous or indirect route 3 a: a regular tour (as by a traveling judge or preacher) around an assigned district or territory b: the route traveled c: a group of church congregations ministered to by one pastor 4 a: the electric path of an electric current including usu. the source of electricity b: an assemblage of electronic elements ; hook-up c: a two-way communication path between points (as in a computer) d: a coordination of similar groups ; league b: a group of establishments offering similar entertainment or presenting a series of contests; esp: a chain of theaters at which productions are successively presented — **1 circuitous** \-'k(ə)l-təs/ *adj*

2 circuit *v*: to make a circuit about ~ *v* 1: to make a circuit

circuit breaker *n*: a switch that automatically interrupts an electric circuit under an infrequent abnormal condition

circuit court *n*: a court that sits at two or more places within one judicial district

circuit judge *n*: a judge who holds a circuit court

circuitous \-'k(ə)l-təs/ *adj* 1: marked by a circular or winding course (~ as routed) 2: marked by roundabout or indirect procedure — **circuitously** *adv* — **circuitousness** *n*

circuit rider *n*: a clergyman assigned to a circuit esp. in a rural area

circuitry \-'k(ə)l-trɪ/ *n*, pl files 1: the detailed plan of an electric circuit 2: the components of an electric circuit

circuitry \-'k(ə)l-trɪ/ *n*, pl filices [Irreg. fr. *circuit*] : lack of straightforwardness ; misdirection ; misled so deeply in his own complicated ~ of words — C. O. Cicerone

1 circular \-'k(ə)l-yər-lə/ *adj* [MF *circuler*, fr. MF, fr. LL *circularis*, fr. L *circulus* circle] 1: having the form of a circle 2: curved 2: moving in or describing a circle or spiral 3: CIRCUITOUS INDIRECT (as explanation) 4: characterized by reasoning in a circle (= arguments) 5: marked by or moving in a cycle 6: intended for circulation — **1 circularity** \-'k(ə)l-yər-lə-s-i-ti/ *n* — **1 circularly** \-'k(ə)l-yər-lə/ *adv* — **1 circularness** *n*

2 circular *n*: a paper (as a leaflet) intended for wide distribution

3 circular file *n*: WASTEBASKET

4 circular function *n*: TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTION

5 circularize \-'k(ə)l-yə-l-aɪ-z-/ *v* -ized; -izing 1 a: to send circulars to b: to inform by questionnaire 2: PUBLICIZE — **1 circularization** \-'k(ə)l-yə-l-aɪ-z-ən/ *n*

6 circular measure *n*: the measure of an angle in radians

7 circulate \-'k(ə)l-jəl-/ *v* -lated; -lating [L *circulus*, pp. of *circulare*, fr. *circulus* circle] 1: to move in a circle, circuit, or orbit; esp: to follow a course that returns to the starting point (blood ~s through the body) 2: to pass from person to person or place to place as a: to flow without obstruction b: to become well known or widespread (rumors circulated through the town) c: to go from group to group at a social gathering d: to come into the hands of readers; specif: to become sold or distributed ~ *v* 1: to cause to circulate — **1 circulatable** \-'laj-tə-bal/ *adj* — **1 circulative** \-'laj-tiv/ *adj* — **1 circulator** \-'laj-tər/ *n* — **1 circulatory** \-'laj-t(ə)-rɪ-/ *adj*

8 circulating decimal *n*; REPEATING DECIMAL

9 circulation \-'k(ə)l-yə-lā-shən/ *n* 1: FLOW 2: orderly movement through ~ *v* 1: circulate; esp: the movement of blood through the vessels of the body caused by the pumping action of the heart 3: passage or transmission from person to person or place to place; esp: the interchange of currency (coins in ~) b: the extent of dissemination; as (1): the average number of copies of a publication sold over a given period (2): the total number of items taken by borrowers from a library

10 circulatory system *n*: the system of blood, blood vessels, lymphatics, and heart concerned with the circulation of the blood and lymph

circum- [OF or L; OP, fr. L *fr. circum*, fr. *circus* circle — more at CIRCLE]: around; about (**circumpolar**)

1 circumambient \-'k(ə)m-əm-be-nt/ *adj* [LL *circumambient*, *circumambiens*, pp. of *circumambire* to surround in a circle, fr. L *circum-* + *ambire* to go around — more at AMBIENT]: being on all sides; ENCIRCLING — **1 circumambiently** *adv*

2 circumambulate \-'bʏz-laj-/ *v* -latted; -lating [LL *circumambulare*, pp. of *circumambulare*, fr. L *circum-* + *ambulare* to walk] to circle on foot esp. ritually

3 circumcise \-'k(ə)m-'sɪz-/ *v* -cised; -cising [ME *circumcissen*, fr. *circumcisare*, pp. of *circumcidere*, fr. *circum-* + *cadere* to cut — more at CONCISE]: to cut off the prepuce of (a male) or the clitoris (a female) — **1 circumcisor** *n*

4 circumcision \-'k(ə)m-'sɪz-ən/ *n* 1: the act of circumcising; specif: a Jewish rite performed on male infants as a sign of inclusion in the Jewish religious community b: the condition of being circumcised 2: cap (January) observed as a church festival in commemoration of the circumcision of Jesus

5 circumference \-'k(ə)m(p)-f(ə)r-n(t)-s-, -(l)-rən(t)-s/ *n* [ME, fr. Fr, fr. L *circumferētia*, fr. *circumferre* to carry around, fr. *circ-* + *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] 1: the perimeter of a circle 2: the external boundary or surface of a figure or object

PERIPHERY — **1 circumflexer** \-'k(ə)m(f)-t(ə)-ren(-s)l/ *adj*

2 circumflex \-'k(ə)m-'fleks-/ *adj* [L *circum-* + *flectere* to bend around] to bend around, mark with a circumflex

3 circum- + *-care* to bend] 1 a: characterized by the pitch, quantity, or quality indicated by a circumflex b: marked with a circumflex bending around (a ~ artery)

circumflex: n: a vowel to indicate a mark length, contra-
circumfluent (vs circumfluent), circum-
circum + fluere to flow in the manner of a fluid
-circum-fuse -yaz-3-
pp. of circumfundere
- more at FOUNDED
zhon n
circum-verb: use
- per of circum-
more at ADJACENT
circum-locution
circumlocutio, fr. cl.
to speak 1: the use
to express an idea
i-tik-yay-tan-2-
-tik
circumlocutioner
-az-
rounding the mean
circum-navigate
circumnavigare to sail
go completely around
around instead of
circum-navigation
i-tav-2-
-tik-2-
circum-polar
-az-
the horizon 3: as at
a terrestrial pole
circumscissile
-schindere to tear apart
at SEEN | delinquit
pyxidum
circum-scribe
-az-
scribe to write, d
around 6: to sur-
round or restrict of
causally 3: to en-
compass points as pos-
sible
circum-scription
circumscrip-tio, fr.
thing that circums-
2: the act of circum-
2: DERIVATION, DE
area or district
circum-spect
-az-
spect, fr. l. circum-
causative, fr. circum-
consider 1: to en-
compass 3: CAUTION
- look-ahon n
circum-stance
-az-
circumstantia, fr.
stand around, fr. c
3: a condition, fact
mining another:
weather is ~ to
of necessary fact
an event (as a cri-
minal) (the spe-
circumstances, the
rapid change in
affairs: EVENTUAL
in pl. (e victim of
was in easy ~)
pomp, and ~ of |
takes a detail (as
each ~ in turn) |
circum-stanced
circumstances esp
circum-stand-
-ing in, or dep-
essential: INCIDENTS
- surrounding in fa-
ETIMOL: circ-
circumstantially
-syn CIRCUMSTANT
element: de-
point by point
circumstantial e
by proving other
- reasonable infer-
circum-stant-
-ly supply with circum-
circumstantial
-ly in the law
1: circum-vent
a rumpart; esp: c
2: circum-vent
pp. of circumvall-
-wall-1 to sur-
round -v-
-val-3-sha
circum-vent
-az-
venire, fr. circum-
hem in b: to n-
by ingenuity or s-
-ly, cooperate |
circum-volution
circumvolutio, fr.
circumvolvulus, pp. c
roll - more at A
vill

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